REMARKS

The Applicant has filed the present Response in reply to the outstanding Official Action of January 10, 2005, and the Applicant respectfully submits that the Response is fully responsive to the Official Action for the reasons set forth below in detail.

At the onset, Applicant would like to note that Claims 7 and 8 have been amended herewith. Specifically, Claim 7 has been amended to recite that the data processor comprises a VT control section for a non-linear conversion. Claim 8 has been amended to depend from Claim 7. No new matter has been added by the aforementioned amendments. For example, support can be found on pages 7-9 of the specification.

In the FINAL Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 7-8 pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §103(a), as allegedly unpatentable over Takita, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,151,005) (hereinafter "Takita") in view of Komo (U.S. Patent 6,490,013) (hereinafter "Komo") and Hashimoto et al. (U.S. Patent No. 6,151,005) (hereinafter Hashimoto).

The hypothetically combined Takita-Koma-Hashimoto system fails to teach all of the features recited in amended Claims 7 and 8. Specifically, the references fail to teach a data processor that comprises "a VT control section for a non-linear conversion." VT control has many advantages such as advanced screen scraping capability, better support for graphic characters, configurable scroll-back buffer, and superior printing capabilities.

All of the cited references are silent about a VT control section for a non-linear conversion. Accordingly, Claims 7 and 8 are patentably distinct from the cited references.

Additionally, the hypothetically combined Takita-Koma-Hashimoto system fails to teach a microprocessor or a dual in-line package switch outputting a switching signal for inputting the switching signal to the selector ***depending on the liquid crystal panel.***

According to the Examiner, Hashimoto teaches a switching signal that is outputted from a microprocessor. However, the reference fails to teach that the switching signal is related to the ***liquid crystal display type*** as specifically claimed. Therefore, Applicant submits that the Examiner is misinterpreting the reference, as the microprocessor does not perform the same function as claimed.

At column 3 the reference teaches that adjustment items include brightness, contrast, horizontal size, horizontal position, vertical size, vertical position, side-pin-cushion distortion, trapezoidal distortion, horizontal convergence, vertical convergence, tilt, horizontal moiré, color temperature level, reference levels for red, green and blue.....etc. 31-37. These characteristics are standard variables for displaying an image of a screen. This list does not specifically include, nor does it suggest switching an inverted signal and a non-inverted signal depending on the liquid crystal display panel. In the claimed invention, the switching signal is dependent on either the type of the liquid crystal display or the mode of operation. In a disclosed embodiment of the invention, the specification describes four types of switching signals on page 7. The specification discloses two types of displays, i.e. a TN LCD and a transverse electric field LCD. The specification further discloses two types of modes of operation, a normally white mode and a normally black mode. The user can switch the screen between the normally white and normally black modes without dependence on the type of liquid crystal panel. The user can also switch the display to either a TN LCD or a transverse electric field LCD. There would be a liquid crystal panel identification terminal for identifying the type of panel.

This switching signal allows for the LCD controller to be able to be used for various panels without a dependence on the type of panel, and, therefore, mass production can be easily performed. Additionally, with only one controller controlling both normally black and normally white, the number of parts and cost decrease.

The hypothetically combined teachings of Takita, Koma and Hashimoto fail to suggest a switching signal based upon the mode or operation or the type of panel.

In fact, while Koma does teach a multiplexer which alternatively selects a non-inverted signal and an inverted signal based upon an inversion control signal, the reference does not teach how that switch signal is generated. The reference solely describes a "white display level" as opposed to a "black display level". Accordingly, one of ordinary skill in the art would not realize that Koma teaches a switching signal that depends upon the mode of operation where the mode is either normally white or normally black.

Moreover, the Examiner admitted that Takita does not teach the inverter-selector configuration and the inverter inverting a signal such that the selector selects either a non-inverted signal or an inverted signal. Accordingly, the claimed liquid crystal driver can be used in both normally white and normally black modes or panel types whereas the cited prior art drivers cannot.

Therefore, none of the cited references either taken alone or in any combination thereof teach a microprocessor or a dual in-line package switch outputting a switching signal for inputting the switching signal to the selector ***depending on the liquid crystal panel.***

With respect to Claim 8, the Examiner rejected the claim as being unpatentable over Takita in view of Koma, and further in view of Hashimoto and Takahara et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,196,738 (hereinafter "Takahara"). In addition to the above-identified reasons for patentability

and based upon its dependency on Claim 7. Claim 8 is further patentably distinct from the cited references for the following additional reasons.

Applicant submits that neither Takahara nor Takita fails to teach or suggest the relationship between the plural gradation power sources and the LCD panels to be used. In the outstanding Official Action, the Examiner stated:

> Takita also teaches that devices for a plurality of panels are simultaneously fabricated on a single glass substrate and are thereafter split in order to enhance throughput. Takita further teaches that when the size of the panel is large, a glass substrate having a size applicable to all kinds of panels is prepared and is thereafter reduced to sizes conforming to the respective kinds of panels.

Page 3, paragraph 2.

It appears that the Examiner is confusing types of panels with the size of the panel and not the actual panel type, i.e, TN LCD or transverse electric field LCD panel. Takita does not teach that the plural gradation power source which is ***prepared corresponding to types*** of liquid crystal panels and ***is selected depending*** on the liquid crystal panels to be used. Similarly, Takahara fails to teach that the plural gradation power source which is ***prepared corresponding to types*** of liquid crystal panels and ***is selected depending*** on the liquid crystal panels to be used.

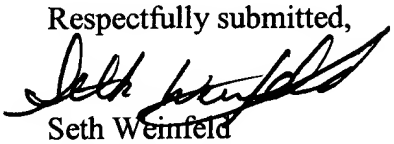
Accordingly, Applicant submits that Claim 8 is patentably distinct from the cited references.

Therefore, the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) of Claims 7 and 8.

In view of the foregoing, the Applicant believes that the above-identified application is in condition for allowance and henceforth respectfully solicits the allowance of the application. If the Examiner believes a telephone conference might expedite the allowance of this application,

the Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner call the undersigned, Applicant's attorney, at the following telephone number: (516) 742-4343.

Respectfully submitted,



Seth Weinfeld
Registration No: 50,929

SCULLY, SCOTT, MURPHY & PRESSER
400 Garden City Plaza, Suite 300
Garden City, New York 11530
Telephone: 516-742-4343
SW:jw